Secure and Convenient Drug Take Back in Milwaukee

JON RICHARDS
CONSULTANT FOR

COMMUNITY ADVOCATES PUBLIC POLICY INSTITUTE

Take Back Your Meds Milwaukee Coalition

- Community Advocates Public Policy Institute
- Medical Society of Milwaukee County
- Milwaukee Co. Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition
- Clean Wisconsin
- Aids Resource Center of Wisconsin
- Citizen Action of Wisconsin
- Hayat Pharmacy

Permanent Drop Boxes Work Better and Cost Less

(And Law Enforcement has limited resources to deal with expanding the number of drop boxes)

Estimated amount of drugs prescribed that go unused.

Source: UW Extension, 2012

33%

Estimated percentage of unwanted prescription drugs collected annually in Wisconsin.

Source: UW Extension, Product Stewardship Institute.



Options for Unused Medicines:

Secure Medicine Take Back Programs

Supported by medical professionals, addiction specialists, law enforcement.

Or

The Household Trash

Supported by the FDA and Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA)

What Happens When Unused Drugs Get Into the Wrong Hands?

Percentage of people who abuse prescription pain relievers who get them from friends or relatives.

Office of National Drug Control and Prevention

70%

Opioid Deaths in Wisconsin in 2014

511

- 187 from heroin alone.
- 324 from either prescription opioids or a mix of prescription opioids and heroin.

Wis. Department of Health Services

Overdose is the Leading Cause of Death in Milwaukee County

	2013	2014	2015
Narcotic Drug Deaths*	181	220	213
Homicide	123	103	160

^{*}Includes opioids (morphine, heroin, cocaine, etc.) or synthetic opioids (oxycodone, fentanyl, etc.)

Source: Office of the Milwaukee County Medical Examiner

Unused Prescription Drugs and Small Children:

22%

Nationwide, accidental drug poisoning up 22% from 2001 to 2008.

95%

Accidental drug poisonings among children 5 and under caused by finding and ingesting medications.

32

Pharmaceutical and personal care products detected in Lake Michigan, many detected more than 3 miles offshore.

Throwing in the Trash Creates Problems

- Leachate from landfill is often sent to the wastewater utility for treatment.
- Current treatments are not completely effective in removing contaminants.
- Any solution must include a rigorous source control component – treatment alone is not the silver bullet.

Kevin Shafer, Director, Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District.

What can we do in Milwaukee to Improve Disposal and Education?

Four Pillars from ONDCP:

- 1. Educate physicians.
- 2. Expand prescription drug monitoring programs.
- 3. Increase prescription return/take-back and disposal programs.
- 4. Enforcement to address doctor shopping and pill mills.

How Do Permanent Drop Boxes Work Better and Cost Less than Take Back Events?

\$1.18 Less Per Pound/50% Less Time

Permanent collection programs cost \$1.18 per pound less than one-day collections and require half the volunteer time.

University of Wisconsin Study

Off to a Good Start in Milwaukee County:

- Permanent Drop Boxes at the Police Department in Every Community in Milwaukee County.
- Permanent Drop Boxes at all 7 Milwaukee Police District Stations.
- 2 Permanent Drop Boxes at Hayat Pharmacy at 59th and Vliet, 19th & North.
- 1 Permanent Drop Box at UWM Police Dept.
- DOJ Drug Collection Events
- Walgreens Commitment

More work to do:

15 Aldermanic Districts in Milwaukee. (Pop. Range: 38,515 - 41,707)

Fewer than half have a permanent prescription drug collection site.

In Milwaukee County, large communities have only one drop box (located at Police Dept.)

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Wauwatosa (pop. 47,000)
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West Allis (pop. 60,000)

Franklin (pop. 36,000)

Oak Creek (pop. 35,000)

Milwaukee County Secure Drug Take Back Ordinance

King County, Washington
Alameda County, California
Santa Clara County, California
San Mateo County, California
San Francisco County, California
Santa Cruz County, California
Marin County, California

State of Massachusetts

Secure Drug Take Back Ordinance:

Producers create and pay for drug collection and disposal:

- -Over the counter medication and legally prescribed controlled substances.
- -Increase the Number of Permanent Drop Boxes.
- -Increase frequency of drop off events
- -Improve public education on why the public needs to and how they can safely dispose of unused medicines. (Dose of Reality a great start).
- -Producers pay 100% of hard costs including law enforcement costs.

Participation of Law Enforcement Agencies is voluntary.

Participation of pharmacies is voluntary.

Pharmaceutical Companies required to pay costs of law enforcement.

Requires approval of policies and procedures to be followed by persons handling unwanted drugs, including safe and secure tracking to final disposal.

Case Study:

British Columbia, Canada

(Drug collection law passed in 1996, Revised 2004)

Pharmacies with Permanent Drop Box: 94.1%

Increase in volume collected 2009-2013: 81% (from 124,000 lbs to 210,000 lbs)

Overdose Deaths

	2013	2014	2015
Milwaukee Co.	181	220	213
Pop. 956,000			
Vancouver Metro BC	112	131	155

Pop. 2,400,000

Source: Office of the Chief Coroner, British Columbia

Case Study:

San Francisco County

2014 pilot program: 10 police stations, 13 pharmacies

Pounds Collected

	Prior	Ap.	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Pharmacies	263	828	719	1,403	1,259	1,524	1,108	1,204	1,427	1,087
(93% of total wt.)										
Police Stations	47	199	72	38	74	111	56	67	68	70
(7% of total wt.)										

Source: Dept. of the Environment, City and County of San Francisco

King County

Ordinance Leads to Major Increase in Collections

2015 2016

No. of Drop Boxes 30 100

Pounds Collected 16,000 77,400

Source: Return Meds LLC, A Product Stewardship Plan for Secure Medicine Return for King County, Washington.

Protect Our Kids, Families and Environment

Jon Richards
Consultant for
Community Advocates Public Policy Institute
jonr@zgkc-law.com
(414) 272-2295